PUBLIC SCANDAL IN HAYTL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AC.

CUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Government Prosecutes His Accuser,

Who Is Acquitted by the Jury-Respon-ing the Haytian-Santo Domingo Boun-

dary Dispute-Poverty all Over Harth.

KINGSTON, Jamalca, Dec. 4.- The case of

Fouchard vs. Frederick and others, a civil action

arising out of the recent prosecution by the

Haytian Government of M. Fredrick editor of

L'Impartial, was heard at Port au Prince on

Nov. 20. The cause of action was certain state-

ments made by M. Fredrick to his journal

Finance, of embezzing public moneys and otherwise abusing his public position for pri-

vate ends. The trial caused the greatest excite-

ment in Portau Prince, and the most extraor-

dinary precautions were taken by the Govern-

ment to prevent any outbreak of public feel-

ing. A picket of infantry, under the com-

Port au l'rince, dispersing any suspicious gatherings and endeavoring to preserve a semblance

of order in the turbulent mob which streamed

in and out the Court House. Before the Court

House itself, and in a position to sweep the en-

trances, were drawn up two regiments, flanked

by a Gatling gun, the whole being under the

command of the Chief of Arondisament, St

Fort Colin. His instructions were, upon the

slightest sign of an outbreak, to fire into the

crowd. Outside Port au Prince three regiments

were held under arms and in readiness to march

The plea set up by M. Fredrick was practi-

cally that his allegations were true in substance

mitted that he was the go-between who had

conducted the negotiations between Fouchard and M. d'Anbigny, a prominent merchant in Port

au Prince, on the one hand, and M. Charmaston the other, whereby the inland Telegraph system

was purchased for \$37,000 and sold to the Gov-ernment of Hayti for \$100,000. Other evidence

was called to prove that Fouchard and his sonin-law had privately bought up Government

scrip given to employees as salary, and which was discounted at the bank at 60 to 70 per cent.

and had then, as Finance Minister, issued orders to the bank to pay the scrip at its face

and in fact. During the trial some extraordinary evidence was elicited in regard to Fouchard's financial transactions. One witness ad-

on the town.

mand of Gen. Bateau, paraded the streets of

accusing Calisthene Fouchard, Minister of

VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE.

A WESTERN IDEA OF CLEVELAND. How Re Is Regarded as the Nullifler of

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: On the train West I fell into conversation with a wellinformed Brooklynite, who for many years has been interested in the management of mines in Colorado, and who was on the way to his charge, He made the surprising statement, to Eastern ears, that the people of the West are, class for class, broader minded and more intelligent than those of the East. He cited as an evidence of this, a straggling town in Massachusetts, containing about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and a corresponding town in southwestern Colorado, each receiving one daily mail. The single sack which contained that of the Eastern town looked, to use his simile, "as if trodden by an elephant." Per contra, the bags which brought the mail to the Western town filled a two-horse truck, and comprised seven bulging sacks, each

too heavy to be carried by one individual. Another example: The workmen employed in the mines are men of all nationalities, who receive satisfactory wages and live in boarding houses in close neighborhood to their work. On tables in each house are found the daily papers of the large cities of the country, magazines, and scientific periodicals, in the different languages, which are thoroughly read and discussed, so that a man who cannot read hears and takes part in the discussion. They have the making of good citizens. The general trend is to build up a very intelligent people.

Now, some words as to the reasons for the an-

tagonism displayed against the East in the last election: It is of recent growth and has been caused principally by the acts of omission and commission of the present Administration. Westerners feel that when they have succeeded in having passed legislation which helps their section, they want the laws enforced. They feel also that the East supports the President in nullification of laws that inure to their benefit. The fact that we have a President who has never enforced a law which he did not personally approve, and influential men of both parties in the East have upheld him, has given grounds for the belief that Eastern men do not intend to treat the West fairly, to use a moderate term. I think the following instances will support their case:

I. The preemption and homestead laws, those under which all the country west of the Alleghanies was settled, were nullified by Mr. Cleveland during the second or third year of his first term. He recommended in his message the repeal of these laws, and a bill was introduced in the Congress having that result in efit. The fact that we have a President who

his first term. He recommended in his measage the repeal of these laws, and a bill was introduced in the Congress having that result in view. On the strength of this he issued circulars to all land arents in the West directing them not to accept applications to make entries under these laws, because the Congress would "probably" repeal them. When it is considered that obtaining title to a quarter section under these laws depends on exact, literal compliance with the terms of the statutes, a refusal to allow this compoliance uccessarily resulted in serious loss to settlers. All kinds of hardships grew out of this circular; lawyers had to be extensively employed to straighten out the title and many families were made poorer because of it. It is fair to say that Cleveland did not withdraw this order, and then a year after its date, until political pressure was brought to bear, and he was notified by Western delegations that they would not support his ambition for a second nomination. I have been entrusted with the names of Westerners who composed such delegations, but as it will serve no practical puppose, I refrain from mentioning them.

If. The President refused to enforce the Geary law because, forsooth, of his ipse dirit that it was unconstitutional. A test case was made up, carried to the Supreme Court at Washington, and the law was upheld by them. Nevertheless, he refused to enforce it. If he had partially carried it into effect, exported some of the most notorious Highbinders, and then excused further action because of lack of appropriation or any other reasonable excuse, there would not have been aroused the feeling throughout the West that resulted.

III. From June to October, 1893, pending a discussion of the repeal of the Sherman act,

West that resulted.

III. From June to October, 1893, pending a discussion of the repeal of the Sherman act, Cleveland refused to buy the 4,500,000 ounces of silver made obligatory thereby, because he disapproved the law. It were better that the 13,000,000 ounces had been purchased loaded on the white squadron, and dumped in mid-Atlantic than that the Administration should so fly in the face of the law.

IV. Both the Shoshone Indian reservation in Idaho and the Uinta reservation in Utah were opened to settlers by act of Congress. The former was finally forced open by the exertions of Sentor Dubols; the latter is still closed to white men.

of Sentor Dubols: the latter is still closed to white men.

We all remember the nullification of the clause in the McKinley law to pay bounties to sugar producers, and also of that to pay a rebate of the tax on alcohol used in the arts. Before a religious body in New York the President of the whole, not a part, of the country, went out of his way to refer to some of the Western communities as "unwelcome States." Morton's little scheme on seeds is late history.

These facts rankle in the breasts of Westerners, who demand enforcement of the laws as enacted. Whatever the President's opinion may have been, it does not warrant nullification. As Gen. Grant said, "the way to repeal an obnoxious law is to enforce it to the letter."

The Sun has shown how the President has disrupted the Democratic party, but, so far as I am aware, none of these points has been used as factors. I have never heard these arguments advanced before, and to my mind they seem worthy of attention.

There still exists a dangerous feeling in the

worthy of attention.

There still exists a dangerous feeling in the West, too dangerous to treat lightly, which impels the hope that the elements which elected McKinley may join in the drafting and enaction of legislation which, with the advent of good times, will drive such ideas from the land, and so prove that "peace hath her victories no less renewned than war." HOPPER S. MOTT. CHICAGO CLUB, Chicago, Dec. 11.

CHURCH WORK FOR THE POOR. A Card from Dr. Rainsford.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the considerate notice which THE SUN has seen fit to give to the report of St. George's work for 1896 as recorded in its Year Book, there is only one important particular in regard to which, it seems and so rather misstated. The notice I refer to

The question cannot fall to arise in reflecting mind whether this vast machinery of benevolence is ac complishing actual results commensurate with its ost and its magnitude; whether it is founded on sound pendence and to create the spirit of pauperism and

Now, sir, I quite agree with THE SUN that much work that passes for charitable work may have a tendency, often has a tendency, to aggravate the evil of dependence and to create the spirit of pauperism, and so ultimately to foster social rebellion. But an actual acquaintance with the practical working of most churches would make it evident to any intelligent man that these strictures do not apply in their cases. Under our present social condition a well-organized church, in my judgment, should undertake to give to the public some practical illustrations of what our social life

Let me take an instance which illustrates my Let me take an instance which illustrates my position, only one of many. The public school system of New York when properly administered will meet the educational requirements of all the children of the city. It does not do so at present. Now, it is not the function of the Church to supply the education which the public school does not supply. This may have been possible in past ages; it is not possible now. But it is the function of the Church, it seems to me, to point out where our system of education is lacking, and to do it not only from the pulpit, but by the way of practical illustration. No public system of education which leaves the children of the masses, especially the children of our poor, unattended, unraught, while they are very little, is a system which will commend itself to men who know anything of educational matters. Yet this is the condition in New York to-day. Many, many thousands of little "tota" are left to spend their time among tenement-house stairs or hallways, or play in the streets till the seeds of evil, immorality, disease, and bad habit have fastened on them. No city is doing its duty for the children fit does not provide on a large and thoroughly efficient scale kindergarten training for the little ones at the very time in their lives when their education is of most vital importance. These are commonplaces, sir. Every one who knows anything about education knows them to be true.

Yet what are we doing? Not what we cught position, only one of many. The public school before the city. It does not does at present. Now, it is not the function of the Church to supply the education which the public of the control of the Church to supply the education which the public of the Church to supply the education which the public of the Church to supply the education which the public of the Church to supply the education which the public of the Church to supply the education which leaves to be of heroid education which leaves the me, to point out where our system of education which leaves the firm of our poor, unattended, untaught, while they are very little, is a system which will commend title in the public system of education which leaves the condition in New York to-day. Many, many thousands of little "tots" are left to separate the work of the condition in New York to-day. Many, many thousands of little "tots" are left to spend their lime among tenement-house staire or hallways, altry, disease, and bad habit have fastened on them. No city is doing its cuty for the children which will consend the condition in New York to-day. Many many thousands of little "tots" are left to spend their lime among tenement-house staire or hallways, altry, disease, and bad habit have fastened on them. No city is doing its cuty for the children in the condition in New York yet; nor can we until our people are prepared to experiment problems of money on this vital matter of education. Now, it, describes the work of the condition of the c

nothing does work demoralization, and tends aiways to lower wages. I am very faithfully yours, St. George's RECTORY, Dec. 15, 1898.

THE MOTOR FOR STREET RAIL-ROADS. The Opinion of a Civil Engineer of Dis-

tinction. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is no question awaiting solution of greater importance to the public than the question now under discussion by the street railroads of New York as to change of motive power.

It affects the interests of every individual in the community; all classes ride on the street cars. It not only affects the passengers, but also affects the people on the crowded streets of the city. It affects the property in front of which the road runs; the interest of the gas companies; the insurance companies, both accident and fire; the city Government's interests in its water pipes, its sewers, its metallic pipes, its pavements. It affects the health of the city.

It is generally conceded that the cable must go. Its jerking motion is not only uncomfortable but serious to delicate women, and causes accidents. The necessity for going around curves at the speed of the cable is a menace to the safety of people crossing the streets, and the frequently occurring breaks in the cable interfere with the regularity of the service. These breaks generally happen when the greatest strain is put upon the cable, when its capacity is tested to its limit; therefore such breakages

strain is put upon the cable, when its capacity is tested to its limit; therefore such breakages become a serious loss to the company as well as to the community. This narrows down the choice of motive power for that service to electricity and compressed air.

The prejudice against the trolley compels the electric wires to go under ground. This means great expense to the railroad company, which later means a great tax on the public, for the cheaper the system that can be adopted by the company the better in the end for the public. It means the tearing up of the atreets and the inconvenience and menace to health of all who live along them. It means the wholesale destruction of water and gas pipes and plumbing generally from electrolysis. It means the disturong of the atreets and additional expense upon the Board of Public Works to keep them in repair. Resides all this it means that the disagreeable hum of the trolley shall disturb the resting place of the residents of the city and add to the discomforts of summer nights by the noise, which can be distinctly heard. Resides these disagreeable features there is also a danger of these live wires breaking down in the street, doing damage, and endangering life and property. The record of accidents of this sort in Brooklyn furnishes evidence of danger from this cause.

On the other hand, compressed air motors are not open to any of the foregoing objections. The compressed air cars are now successfully operating on 125th street, and have been in regular service since Aug. 3, performing a daily schedule. These cars are noiseless in their operation. They are equipped with air brakes, so that they can be quickly stopped. Each motor is independent, so that nothing can happen to disturb the entire line. They can be gradually introduced into service upon ordinary tracks of the street railroad combanies, thus doing away with all tearing up of streets and all resulting damage to property interests.

Interests.

The cable runs with uniform speed and the cars can be started only with a sudden jerk; whereas compressed air motors can be started by an accelerating device as quickly as the cable cars if desired. The start can be gentle and the speed gradually increased so as to make up time lost. This cannot be done with a system that requires cars to be run at a uniform speed, New York, Dec. 14. HERMAN HAUPT, C. E.

A NEW SCHOOL HOBBY.

The Uselessness of the New System of "Physical Culture."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Board of Education has recently introduced into the school system of this city a course of "physical culture." As those who support and maintain our public school system must be deeply interested in its welfare, it is well that they should know a little of the result of this new fad. They should know how the wealth of the city and the time of the pupils are wasted.

The object of this so-called physical culture is graudiloquently announced to be the preservation of health, the development of strength, and the attainment of grace. With this purpose in view a series of exercises has been prepared, and has been in operation during the past four weeks; yet, all told, the work done has not amounted to enough to give the pupil more muscular exertion than he gets when he vaults over a street hydrant on his way to school.

The exercises are so ridiculously simple that

it seems a positive waste of time to give them to the children. They involve such feats as

it seems a positive waste of time to give them to the children. They involve such feats as placing the hands on the hips or standing on the toes, swaying from side to side, or the still more marveilous performance of marking time, which is something which every school child does every time he marches with his class to or from the classroom.

For the body of the ordinary child these gymnastics are no more productive of strength and vigor than the multiplication of units would be for the brain of a civil engineer. This wonderful health-giving, strength-developing, and grace-imparting physical culture is supervised by two female superintendents, who each receive a salary of \$2,500 a year.

There is no doubt that those who are responsible for the interjection of this unfruitful fad into our school system were actuated by a sincere desire to improve it. But their zeal has run away with their judgment.

How can such class gymnastics be productive of good? With half a hundred children crowded into a room, hampered by desks and seats, and in an atmosphere fettle with the exhalations of the occupants, who will say that gymnastics can be productive of health or vigor?

Besides, it must be remembered that the crowded curriculum allows but five minutes a session for physical exercise. The most that can be done under such circumstances is to open the window and give the children a few minutes of calisthenics to relieve their strained minds and stiffened joints. But this has been done in the

window and give the children a few minutes of calisthenics to relieve their strained minds and stiffened joints. But this has been done in the past, and always will be done by all sonsible teachers. They give to the scholars those calisthenics which they learned in college.

Then why is it necessary to pay large salaries to supervisors to prepare exercises which consume more time and produce no better results than those employed by the teachers individually? If we had attached to our schools large open-air piaygrounds and well-equipped gymnasiums there would be a necessity for a professionally planned and skilfully executed system of physical cniture; but until that Utopian dream be fulfilled the people's money and the pupil's time could be much more use. fully employed.

New York, Dec. 14.

THE JEWISH FACE. Can a Jew Always Be Told by His Physi-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Moody in the course of one of his sermons at

Cooper Union said "that a Jew could always be told by his face; there is no mistaking the son In thousands of cases it would take a very keen man to detect the Jew from the Christian. There is hanging in the private gallery of a wealthy Jowish gentleman at Alexandria a picture, which has been in the family for over

600 years, of the Maccabees, a group of five sons. The picture is life size and shows the brothers to be of heroic stature, with magnificent faces, very much like those of Roman patricians of the time of Augustus Casar.

guist, understanding thoroughly the Talmud. He knew Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, Latin, Castilian, and the Berber tongues, and he was Grand Vizier to King Habus of Spain. A story is told that while the King and his Vizier were passing through the streets of Malaga a Mussuiman seller of spices overwhelmed the Jewish Vizier with curses. The King, indignant at the reproach shown his Minister, ordered Nagrela to cut out the tongue of the Mussuiman, but the Jewish Vizier, knowing better how to silence such men, gave him money, and thereupon the curses were converted into blessings. I have torn out his angry tongue, "said the Vizier to the King," and instead given him a 'kind one." This great man died in 1955, was buried before the gate of Elvira, in Granada, and a magnificent monument was erected to his memory. His picture can be seen at Malaga. It would be hard for any one to detect his Jewish lineage.

was buried before the gate of Livirs, in Branadia, and a magnificent monument was erected to
his memory. His picture can be seen at Mainga. It would be hard for any one to detect his
Jowish lineage.

Abu Hussan Joseph Nagrela was a worthy
successor of the honors and titles of his father.
Even all the Arab poets sang his praises: "Greet
his countenance, for in it wilt thou find
happiness and hope." He resembled very
much his father. Solomon Ibn Gabriol was a
great poet, whose poems, full of fire, lament,
the lot of Israel. "Wherefore does the slave
rule over the son of the Prince? My exile has
already lasted 1,000 years. Where is the high
priest who will discover to me the end of it all?"
he sang. This poet died in the latter part of the
seventeenth century, and his picture hangs in
the gallery of a Spanish nobleman at Valencia.
It is related that an Arab fellow poet slew him
out of envy because of Gabriol's masterly powers
of song. Jehuda ben Samuel Halerl, whose picture can be seen at Toledo, was a true poet, and if
Spain could be brought to lay aside her prejudices and reckon her great men by their deeds
and writings, Halevl would occupy a foremost
place of honor in its l'antheon. He was also a
great physician and was a dovout lew. Halevi's
"Songs of Zion" will always be cherished by
the Jewish people. He looked very much like
the Grandees of Spain.

In the private gallery of the Pope of Rome
hangs the picture of Isaac ben Mordecal, the
Jewish physician to the Pope in 1270. With his
clean shaven face and dignified bearing, it would
be a task indeed to discover his Jewish resemblance. So also it was with the celebrated
Jewish surgeon, Hillel hen Samuel, whose picture some time ago could be seen at Verona.

There hangs in the National Assembly at Amsterdam a picture of Isaac da Costa Atias, who
was its President in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His face resembles very much
that of Peter Sturyesant, one of the early Dutch
Governors of New Amsterdam. Isaac Cardoso,
a great medical an

Governors of New Amsterdam. Isaac Cardoso, a great medical and scientific author, whose picture hung at one time in a gallery at Venice, was born in Celarico, Portugal, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and he left his country on account of his love for Judaism. He does not look like a Jew. Isaac Pinto, a Spanish Jew, who answered Voltaire's tirade arainst the Jews, was a great man with no resemblance to the Jew with the straggling beard.

As we come down to our own time, we see the face of Judah P. Benjamin standing out in bold relief. After leaving this country, at the close of the robellion, he acquired new honors in Great Britain. I have been informed by those who knew him that it would be hard to tell by his face his Jewish lineage.

I dare say there are many thousands of Jews in this great city to-day whose Jewish extraction could not be discovered in their faces.

New YORK, Dec. 13. Abhaham Finelite.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Cabinet Ministers la Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It probably loes not occur to Congressman William E. Barrett of the Seventh Massachusetts district that his bill providing that the Prezident shall take his Cabinet advisers from Congress or the Senate is opposed to the Constitution. Yet here is the provision of that instrument that until it is changed must positively make the Barrett law

"Article L. section 6. No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

There is another provision which by inference would prevent any Senator while acting in that capacity from being a member of the Cabinet. No amendment of the Constitution can be made which shall without its consent destroy the equal suffrage of the States in the Senate. If a Senator was selected as Secretary of any of the

Senator was selected as Secretary of any of the departments, such State would have not only its two Senators, but whatever additional influence he received as member of the Cabinet would give to such State more power and decrease the influence of other States.

The English policy of Ministerial government as established in England had, before our Constitution was framed, worked such flagrant corruption in English politics that the founders of our Government took especial care to keen the executive and legislative departments as distinct as possible. It was during the closing years of our Revolution a corrupt Ministry and an imbeeile King that prolonged the contest and kept England from acknowledging American independence. Since then the English Parliament has assumed its rightful dominance in English politics. But the fact that it is the Ministry and not the members of Parliament in their representative capacity that prepares legislation for Parliament condition to the Ministry, only qualified by the fact that Parliament may reject the proposed legislation, in which case the Ministry must resign.

Ministry, only qualified by the fact that Parliament may reject the proposed legislation, in which case the Ministry must resign.

The American way is far better. Our Cabinet officials are only heads of executive departments, while the business of legislation is committed to the whole body of Representatives acting through representatives of all shades of party, and thus approaching true popular government as nearly as it is possible where the people enforce their will through representatives chosen by themselves.

Still v

The Late Judge Dandy.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: In The Sux of Nov. 31 was an article by some person at Lincoln. Neb., under the title of "The late Judge Dundy's ways and coentricities that made him famous in the Federa Courts of Nebraska," which I do not desire to leave

Judge Dundy was one of the strangest figures that ever occupied a place on the bench. He was one of the greatest characters that Nebraska or the West ever developed or produced. He was entirely devoid of the eccentricities which the writer sacribes to him Prior to the time when he was appointed to the federal Bench he devoted his energies and abilities to the practice of the law and largely to disputed land ques tions in southeastern Nebraska, and to-day in Richardson and other counties in Nebraska there is many a prosperous farmer that owes his all to Lawyer Dundy's ability, energy, and untiring zeal in the lar terest of his client.

Whenever a resident of Nebraska sees the name of Poppleton, Marquette, Mason or Dundy he at once Whenever a resident of Nebraska sees the name of Poppleton Marquette. Mason or Dundy he at once recognizes the inducate they exercised in the framing of the Constitution and the laws of this Territory and State, and it that is gived in either of them is the constitution and the laws of this Territory and State, and it that is gived in either of them is the constitution of the article probabily, and character who attempted to practice law in the February of the article probabily, and the court without knowing its rules or course of practice, or to carry through that court some acheme, or he would not make the assertion that Judge Junly would not make the assertion that Judge Junly would not easier and tell him tool down. For the past wenty gardeness I have practised law ecustantly before this honorable Judge, and tell him tool down. For the past wenty garden that court I never heard his Honor direct any actor say to take his seal, and I have a wide acquaintance with the bar of the State of Sobraska, and especially otherwise the state of Sobraska, and especially only the tendence with the bar of the State of Sobraska, and especially above heard such a claim patient in the court and I like true that Judge Jundy never were a with or a robe upon the benich and I believe that his practice in this respect in bis court was the one universally adopted by all blatted induces in the United States Before the opening of court it was his constant practice to meet the members of the byounger members of the bar, or atterneys from a distance practising before the opening of court it was his constant practice to meet the members of the byounger members of the bar, or atterneys from a distance practising before them, and tever did Judge Dundy speak to any apostator while court was eyen, as Intimated in this court of the active the court was in season, which was quite a coultrain of court was in season, which was quite a coultrain of court was in season, which was quite a coultrain. In my constant the bench.

The statement that be

RECTOR HUGHES'S KISSES. THE DEFENDANT IN MARY SLA-VAK'S SUIT TESTIFIES.

To Admits That It In His Custom to Kins the Girls of His Sunday School, but Not the Teachers-He Denies Absolutely the Girl's Story of the Alleged Assault, In his defence yesterday the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Holy

Sepulchre, was forced most unwillingly by the opposing counsel to confess that it was his practice to kiss the girls of his Sunday school, little and big, actuated by feelings of sympathy and fatherly affection. But he stoutly maintained that he never kissed young women, although he was either unable or unwilling to tell what age forms the dividing line between young women and big girls. Dr. Hughes is being sued before Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, for \$10,000 damages for assault, by one of the former members of his Sunday school, Mary Slavak, a fifteen-year-old Bohemian girl, who alleges that on March 31 last, while alone in the church study with Dr. Hughes, he took liberties with her.

Dr. Hughes, who is a large, comfortable looking Englishman of 39 years, was called to the stand by his counsel, Francis L. Wellman, early in the afternoon. In direct examination he said that he had been a clergyman for thirty years and rector of the church of the Holy Sepulchre for seven. He was married and had six children. He lives at 57 East Seventy-sixth street. The first intimation of the charges he received was on Saturday, June 13, when a summons, issued by Magistrate Wentworth in the Yorkville Police Court, was served on him. Immensely prised at the summons, and not knowing what the charge was, he said, he immediately went out to get an interpreter to accompany him to the home of the Slavaks, so that he might learn the trouble. He finally got the Rev. Mr. Pisek, a Bohemian minister. After making this explanation, the witness replied as follows to his counsel's questions:

to his counsel's questions:

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with Mary Slavak? A.—About six weeks before March 19, when she was confirmed. She was a member of a class that received instructions for confirmation.

Q.—You saw her at intervals in that time? A.—Five or six times.

Q.—What impression did she make on you? A.—I found her a singularly clever girl. In her? A.—That and her advantage by your interest in her? A.—That and her advantage your interest of weather and she was wearing a poor, thin brives dress out shoes, and an old hat, the told me she was searing a poor, thin brives dress out shoes, and an old hat, the told me she was a fraid that her would have to give up school and go to work in a cigar factory.

Q.—Did you take Mary to your study on Palm Son.

in the didn't work and sometimes drank; that her mother did washing, and that she was afraid that she mother did washing, and that she was afraid that she are the did washing, and that she was afraid that she are the did was the washing, and that she was afraid that she did was differenced? A.—No. I did not.

Q.—Did you take Mary to your study on Palm Sunday afternoon? A.—No. I did not.

Q.—Did you attempt to collect money for her each week in order to keep her out of the factory? A.—Yea Q.—Who ausseribed the money? A.—Oh various ladies, My wife offered to give twenty, they centax week.

Q.—How many ladies agreed to subscribe the money? A.—Enough to make up two dothars a week.

Q.—How many ladies agreed to subscribe the money? A.—Hongh to make up two dothars a week.

Q.—Did you have her in your study to examine her in lattin on Myreh 19? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you ever alone with her before? A.—Not were you ever alone with her to meet me on the previous Friday. I was unable to do so, and I took her to come on Fuesday. I met her that afternoon just outside of the church. The outer door of the church was open. I took her in and slid not lock the door behind me, nor did Hock my study door. I don't remember that I closed it. After we were in the room I began to ask her about her age, her studies, the conditions of life that surrounded her family life. She told me about them.

Q.—I'd you lay hands upon her? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—I'd you lay hands upon her? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—I'd you lay hands upon her? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—I'd you make any proper little girl." and kissed her that was all, absolutely all.

Q.—After the charges were hought, did you communicate with her family? A.—immediately.

Q.—Did you make any proposition to them? A.—I did not. Mr. Capek, their lawyer at that time, made one to me. It was my earnest wish not to have the charges get listo the papers. Capek said that if I would continue my interest in the girl and spoidge for kissing her, her father would give up the case. I would continue my interest This ended the direct examination, and Lawyer l'almer, for the prosecution, began his cross-examination by asking:

Q.-What sort of a kiss did you give to the little girl? A.-A hiss of sympathy, such as I would give to any little girl. any little girl.

Q - Do you consider kissing a little girl a part of
your postoral duty? A.-No. I do not.

Q - What is your limit on age as to kissing, Doctor? Q.—What is your dunit on age as to kissing, Doctor?
Q.—When sloes a child become a woman in kissing?
A.—Ho not know. I make no inquiries as to age.
Q.—What kind of a kissile you give them? A.—Such
as father gives to a little child.
A.—I do not know mees in a year do you kiss the girls?
Q.—What hat own.
Q.—What hat own.
Q.—What hat own.
Q.—What hat own.
Q.—What her cent, get kisses and what per cent,
escape? A.—I do not know.

tives chosen by themselves.

If you want to hide anything from a certain class of politicians, you have only to put it in the Constitution.

Boston, Dec. 12.

Sill under Mr. Palmer's cross-examination, the witness repeated that his purpose in having Mary come to the church that day was to see if she was as bright as had been stated. He denied that he was aware that there was no one in the tary. Miss Lonie, was usually thereduring the

hours.

"Why do you have your secretary present when you receive callers?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"As a safeguard," answered the witness.

"How did it happen, then, that you took the child into your study when you learned that your secretary was not there?"

I thought she was not small to be dangerous."

your secretary was not there?"

"I thought she was too small to be dangerous."

Dr. Hughes, in answer to questions, said that before March 31 Mary had received new shoes, underclothing, and a jacket from the church, and dresses were being made for her. He said that he had left the \$50 with Pisck before accounts of the affair had been published in the newspapers. He had received no direct demand from Pisck for money, only the indirect one that he continue his interest in the girl. A few more questions were asked, and then Dr. Hughes was allowed to stand aside.

Minister Pisck was then called to the stand. He said that he had suggested to the Doctor to pay the \$50, but that the parents of the girl refused to accept it. This was before the case came up in the Police Court. Notary Wise, who took the first statement of the alloced assault from the father of Mary in the girl's presence, and heard her story also, said that she told him that Dr. Hughes had taken her on his lap and kissed her, but she said nothing more. Frank Slavak, the girl's father, corroborated the stories of his wife and daughter. He was the last witness called by the plaintiff.

Frank Hartosek, the former landord of the

Slavak, the girls rather, the was the last vities of his wife and daughter. He was the last witness called by the plaintiff.

Frank Bartosek, the former landlord of the Slavaks, was first witness for the defence. He said that the Slavaks' inwyer told him that he feared the case was one of blackmail, and he lartosek, advised them to drop it, but they said that they were going to set \$1,000 from Dr. Hughes. The day after that he had seen Dr. Hughes and Mrs. Slavak. The Dector told the woman that he had done nothing wrong, but she declared that she would not drop the case for less than \$1,000. Lawyer Capek, who at one time was counsel for the Slavaks, testified that he dropped the case when Mrs. Slavak told him that she wanted \$1,000 spot cash to give in the case.

up the case.

Miss Mary Lonie, the doctor's secretary, testified that she was daily in the defendant's study from 0 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Mary Trans Dr. Hughes's study on from 3 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Q. When did you reach Dr. Hughes's study on March 31? A.—I sot there between 2 and 3 o clock. The card announcing that the rector was in his study was hanging on the door, and the door was wide open. I went in and found Dr. Hughes sitting at his desk where he a ways sits, and Mary Slavak was standing at his side reading.

Q.—Did the rector look perturbed and excited, and were heads of perspiration standing out on his face?

A.—No.

Q.-lind the rector look perturbed and excited, and were beads of perspiration standing out on his face? A.-No.
Q.-Was Mary Slavak crying? A.-No.
Q.-Was Mary Slavak testined that when she left the study for illughes an out after her and asked her not to tell her nother. Is that true? A.-No. She went out alone and Br. Illughes did not follow her. He study did his study.

Several teachers in the Normal and Sunday schools testified that Mary had not changed after the date of the alleged insault. The case will be summed up and go to the jurythis morning.

The following statement has been issued by the vestry of Dr. Hughes's church:
To All Whom It May Caneers:

We, the undersigned Courch Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the folly Seputche. New York, desire to take official action in recard to the infamous charges brought against our rector, the Rev. Thomas, P. hughes, by Mary Slavak, a young Bohemian girl.
Our rector's known manner of die among us and the intimate relations which many of us have enjoyed with him canwar manner of die among us and the intimate relations which many of us have enjoyed with him cantrally caused us to ery out acathst the bringing of such a charge, knowing that it must be false mit groundless.

We begong denounce the disgraceful attempt to rain the reputation and impair the usefulness of one who has ever walk of upsigntly before God and man, and of whose growiness to those in distress and need we have land anople whence. who has ever the provinces to those in the circumstant of whose greatness to those in the circumstant of the circumstop after a thorough investigation of all the circumstop after a thorough investigation of all the circumstances of the case we are of the unanimous convictances of the case we are of the unanimous convictances in the circumstances of the case we are of the

For after a thorough investigation of all the circumstances of the case we are of the unanimous conviction that the charges are a tissue of falsehoods. The attorney who represented the complainants in the Yorkville Folice Court honorably withdrew. The Folice Court honorably withdrew. The Folice Court honorably withdrew. The Folice Manistrate Chuige Wentworth dismissed the case, and the Postrict Attorney has felt it his duty to case, and the Postrict Attorney has felt it his duty to case, and the Instruction of the said charges and having "carefully Investigated the entire matter." he has "come to the conclusion there is no trustwortly evidence the conclusion there is no trustwortly evidence to breeen the matter to the Grand Jury" and has, so far as in his power, entirely exouerated by, liughest from any binne in researd thereto, "seeing and Receily sympatolize with our dear rector in his hour of sore trial, and, although regreting the trouble caused to him by these unfounded charges, they have given us the opportunity to show our esteem and affection for him and to assure him of

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended

EDWIN F. PARDRE, M. D., rigth Street and 7th Avenue,

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverish- "Castoria is so well adapted to children ness, cures diarrhees and wind coile, relieves that I recommend it as superior to any pre-teething troubles, and cures constipation. scription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

"The use of Castoria is so universal and Castorie, and shall always continue to do its merits so well known that it seems a so as it has invariably produced beneficial work of supercrogation to endorse it. Pew are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,

New York City, New York City. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

our full and absolute belief in his unswerving rectitude. Our love for him as a rector and a friend, who
has so strikingly lived a life for other, still continues
and abounds, and our confidence in him is minipaired, and we wish to assure him of our continued
selfstance and support in his work in our church.
W. D. LENT, Senior WITCH MEN.
LORISON LABOR TO THE STRY MEN.
LORISON JAFFRAY.
LORISON JAFFRAY.
JAMES REVINOTOS,
O. W. RUBLANDSON, M. D., CHARLES JANGE, JR.
PHANCIS LAMEN.
PHANCIS LAMEN.
A copy of the letter from the District Atterney of
the city and county of New York to the few. Thomas
P. Hughes, New York city, dated Aug. 22, 1896.
DEAR Sitt. In rigarit to the charces made against
you by Mary Slavak, which were dismissed by City
NESSERIE Wentworth, in the Yorkville Magistrate's
state that the with day of June, 1896, I beg leave to
state that the with day of June, 1896, I beg leave to
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state that the sel been examined by the District Attorney, and the tire matter has been carefully investigated, and District Attorney has come to the conclusion of there is no trustworthy evidence to substantiates a charges and has therefore declined to present matter to the Grand Jury, and has, so far as in power, entirely exponenting you from any blance regard thereto. They to remain very truly yours, "Histone Gottness Baytus." "Assistant District Attorney.

ANARCHISTS' CHILLY MEETING.

Most Valuly Tries to Stir a Small Audience in a Cold Room to Esthusiasm. About a hundred persons sat shivering in the

callroom at Clarendon Hall last night while Anarchist John Most regaled them by telling what anarchy was going to do for them when it came. A solitary policeman stood at the door for a while and then went away shaking his head and pondering why he wassent there. The occasion was supposed to be an Anarchist reunion, and Most appeared to run the entire geschäft himself. He was Chairman and orator, and introduced himself to the audience, which

and introduced himself to the audience, which was grouped well in front, as only the gas lights near the platform were burning, the rest of the hall being shrouded in gloom. A few disconsolate-looking women and girls were present, their faces drawn and pinched with the cold. They laughed occasionally at a few feeble jokes Most made about religion.

Most abused the Socialists, and told the audience that people could extect nothing from them. The Anarchists were the people who were going to overturn society, not the Socialists, lie attacked all religions and uttered a little blasphemy, at which no one was startled. "Everything here is a humbug." he said. "You pass house after house with signs of To Let' on the door, and the people who need shelter can't go in. They should take possession of the houses and refuse to go out. A man goes to an employer for work and is told to go out; that he can't get any work. He should kick the employer suit and make the goode himself. He has as good a right to live as the other man." Most declared in conclusion that anarchy could be established everywhere in less than

would be established everywhere in less than twenty-five years. There would be no law, no religion, no priests, and not a vestige of the present order of society. The people, he said, would then be happy and free and good. No one applauded. No admission fee was charged and no collec-

The Yorkville Hungarian Social Club Gets a Charter.

On a changed application with a patriotic purpose of incorporation, the Yorkville Hungarian Social Club, whose effort to be incorporated was denied by Justice Pryor last week. was incorporated by the same Justice yesterday. In refusing the previous application the Justice said:

The object of the proposed incorporation appears to be to semiester a class of foreign-hern citizens from the American community, to give predominance to their attachment to their native land. The object of the incorporation, as stated in the original application, was: To bring into closer contact and union the Hun-garian immigrants settled in the unper part of New York city to foster friendity feedings and promote social intercourse among them; to inspire love and devotion to the native land; to preserve and propo-gate the Hungarian language and literature, and to

of help to them materially, morally, and intellecti The amended application read: The american application real. To bring into closer contact and union the Hungarian immigrants settled in the upper part of New York city, to fester friendly feelings and promote social intercourse among them; to inspire love and devotion to the country of their nitoption as well as to that of their birth, to familiarize them with the Hungarian and American literature, to acquisint them with the rights and duties of American citizenship, and so bot help to them materially, morally, and intellectually.

The Marblehead to Get Her Colors To-Day The citizens of Marblehead, Mass, were to have presented to the cruiser Marbichead at the Navy Yard yesterday a stand of national colors. but owing to the storm the ceremony had to be postponed until this afternoon. The officers and crew will be stationed on the quarter dec and Henry C. Sparhawk will make the presen and Henry C. Starhawk will make the presentation. Commodore Sleard will also be present. It had been arranged that the \$10,000 silver service, the gitt of the city of Prooklyn to the new cruiser bearing her name, would be formally presented on Jan. 9 at the Navy Yard. Secretary Herbert, however, has notified the committee having the matter in charge that it is impracticable to say when the cruiser can leave Philadelphia. The ceremony will now have to be postponed.

Her Plea of Reform Was Effective.

"I have reformed and I'm now the wife of an employee of the Treasury Department," said a woman who had been arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to plead to indict-General Sessions yesterday to plead to indict-ments charging her with keeping a disorderly house and violating the Excise law. She said her name was Mary Howard, and pleaded guilty to both charges. Then she explained to Re-corder Goff that she had failed to appear in court when her case was called last week simply because she had not been notified at the time. Her bail bond had been declared forfeited, but in view of her confession and plea of guilty the Recorder said he would be lenient. The bond matter was fixed up, and sentence on the charge of keeping a disorderly house was suspended. of keeping a disorderly house was suspended. She was fined \$50 on the charge of violating the Excise law, and promptly paid the fine.



OUR CHRISTMAS STORY is of interest to wide-awake housekeepers, who are

constantly finding new surprises among our bargains. Every day new features are added, and at the lowest

FINE IMPORTED FRENCH COUCH COVERS (Fringed All Around),

We are certainly doing our part to make Christmas shopping a pleasure: do yours by selecting without delay in order to get the choicest coloring. "Long Credit" means select now and pay with the New Year's purse. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

CASH OR CREDIT

OWPERTHWAIT & O. 104, 106 and 108 West 14th St. NEAR 6TH AV. Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St. | evening winds

THROTILED ON THE STREET,

way Hobbery in Stratford. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 16,-Miss Florence

the New York and Eastern News Company, was ittacked by a man in front of the Library building in Stratford last night and choked into insensibility. The object was robbery, but Miss Allen gave her assailant a plucky fight and saved her purse and watch. It was about 10 o'clock when Miss Allen left

was only a short distance. She was alone, When near the Library building a man suddenly jumped from behind a tree and grabbed he He placed one hand over her mouth to prevent an outery and with the other attempted to unfasten her wrap to get her watch. She forced his hand from her mouth and cried for help. Then the robber gave up the attempt to get her watch or purse, and, placing his knee on her, choked her with both hands until her cries

and had then, as Finance Minister, issued orders to the bank to pay the scrip at its face value.

After two days' trial, during which every effort nossible was made to bribe or intimidate the jury, a unanimous verifict was given in favor of M. Fredrick, thus practically substantiating the charges made against. Fouchard.

Manigst has not yet been received by President Faure, and it is rumored in Port.au.-Prince that diplomatic relations between Hayti and France will be broken eff, owing to the refusal of the Haytian Government to comply with the French demand for compensation for damage done to a French subject in Hayti, as elready reported in The Sun.

Grave anxiety exists in Hayti in consecutive of the reopening of the boundary dispute with Santo Domingo. The claims again put forward by President Heureaux has in mind a dream of conquest which will place the whole island under the Dominican rule. Three new warships have recently been purchased by Heureaux's Government, and his artillery has been strengtened by several new cannon.

The misery and want throughout the Haytian portion of the island is appailing. A change of Ministry is anticipated during the present month, when matters may assume a brighter huc, but the situation at present could scarcely be worse. The coffee crop has not fulfilled expectations, and public credit has reached the verge of bankruptcy.

The yellow fever epidemic shows no signs of abatement. An eminent medical authority long resident in the island. Dr. Terres, says; "The present epidemic is the worst outbreak I have yet seen here. There have been, so far as my personal knowledge goes, at loas 130 deaths from it. It sail over the city and suburbs. I am now coing to La Coup to see a patient who is down with it there. In the last six weeks every foreigner arriving here has died from Yellow Jack."

In answer to a question as to whether it was on the decrease, Dr. Terres said: "I can't say

A GREENWOOD CEMETERY ARREST. Harsh Treatment of Two Women on Their

Mrs. Margaret Cooper and her daughter Conthe grave of their husband and father in Greendaughter picked up some boughs from a Christ-

Mrs. Cooper has spent considerable money since her husband's death, a year and a half ago, in beautifying his grave, and has more than once been obliged to complain about the piffering of plants and flowers from it. She thinks that her arrest on Sunday resulted through spite over these complaints.

An Appeal from the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

in The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor makes the following appeal: "The sudden advent of winter weather bar intensified the suffering already existing among the poor. Vigorous efforts are being made by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to meet the present and prepare for that to come. Not less than \$25,000 is required, which, to be of the greatest service, should be subscribed now. It must be borne in mind that this association is the only general relief society in the city and that it is called upon to assist thousands of cases sent by the city hospitals, dispensaries, benevolent societies, and charitable organizations. Much of the welfare of the city depends on the ability of this association to stand between the noor and starvation.

"The association makes this urgent appeal and truits that the response will be liberal and speedy. Checks and money should be sent to Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau street." the Poor to meet the present and prepare for

ROHEMIAN CLUB ALL RIGHT.

The Police Advised Not to Interfere With Its Boxing Exhibitions. Acting Corporation Counsel Turner sent a communication to the Police Board yesterday, in which he said that in his opinion the Bohemian Sporting Club, a regularly incorporated athletic association, did not violate the law when it gave sparring exhibitions. The club has a concert license, and the Police Commissioners wanted to know whether it had the right to wanted to whether it is connection with the sparring exhibitions, but Mr. Turner said he could not answer specifically in the ab said he could not answer specifically in the ab-sence of a concrete case.

In regard to druggists who do not take out licenses under the Raines law, Mr. Turner said that they may sell pure alcohol for medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes. Alcohol thus sold is not to be used as a beverage, he said, and it is the traffic in liquors likely to be used as such that the law was intended to restrain.

Junkman Carroll's Funeral, The funeral of Richard Carroll, the wealthy old junk dealer, who died suddenly last Sunday morning at his home at 82 Jackson street, took place yesterday afternoon from John Galvin's indertaking shop at Grand and Division streets.
Long before the funeral cortexe started over
200 of Carrolf's old friends passed through the
store to pay their fast respects. A few minutes
after 2 o'clock the body, which was in a clothcovered coffin with six silver handles, was put
into the hearse and taken to Calvary Cemetery.
At least twenty-five carriages followed.

Fire Bidn't Touch the Powder. Peter Boos keeps a hardware store at 122 Old Bergen road, Jersey City, and placed conspicuously in the front window is a placard inscribed "Gunpowder." A fire broke out in the hallway adjoining the store yesterday, and the tenants and the people in the neighborhood were greatly alarmed. They did not know how much gunpowder Mr. Boos had in stock. Firemen extinguished the fames before they got within touching distance of the powder.

The Weather. In this city the storm began on Tuesday night with a fall of sleet, which turned into snow about 2 G'clock yesterday morning and continued tili 3:50 P. M. The total snowfall was about 7 inches. The winds, which had been blowing from the northeast during the night, shifted to the northwest about 5 A. M. The highest velocity was 54 miles an hour from the northeast at 5 A. M. Puring the day the velocity varied between 30 and 43 miles an hour; highest official temperature 27°, lowest 20°; aver age humidity, 92 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at S A. M. 29.72, B P. M. v9.18,

9 A. M. 24° 33° 6 P. M. 28° 2 M. 24° 30° 6 P. M. 28° 3 P. M. 27° 40° 9 P. M. 27° 3 P. M. 27° 44° 12 Mid. 27° WARRINGTON PURICANT FOR THURSDAY.
For New England, clearing in the morning, preceded by local snows on the east coast; high northerig winds decreasing in force; slowly rising temperature for eastern New York, eastern franculvania, New

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bu-

reau registered the temperature yesterday as follows

racy, and Lelaware, fair; warmer; northerly winds shifting to easterly. shifting to custerly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, followed by cloudy in the evening; northerly winds shifting to a millerasterly, not so cold For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair in the morning cloudy and threatening in the evening, slightly warmer, fresh to brisk son

Miss Allen's Cries Saved Ber from High-

Allen, daughter of Frederick Allen, manager of

the house of a friend to go to her home, which ut the waist, throwing her to the ground,

choked her with both hands until her cries ceasest.

Attorney Arden L. Judd was in the reading room of the library alone. He heard the cries for help and ran out. Down the street a short distance he came upon the robber, still standing over Miss Allen. As Judd came up the man turned as if to give fight, but the next moment tran away. Judd took the unconscious girl in his arms and carried her into a nearby house. After a few minutes she rovived, but suffered much pain all night. The fingers of the rufflan had lett black and blue marks on her throat.

The news of the attack spread quickly, and in less than half an hour Sheriff Stag and a loose was out in search of the man. The search was kept up all night in the storm, but the man was not captured. Miss Allen was unable to give a description of the man, but it is supposed he was a tramp who had seen her when about to leave her friend's house and had lain in wait for her.

Way to a Relative's Grave.

stance of 379 Eighteenth street, Brooklyn, had a very unpleasant experience while on a visit to wood Cemetery last Sunday morning. White passing along the main road Mrs. Cooper and mas tree which was lying in the road. Two policemen put them under arrest. Mother and daughter were led to the gate and taken in a patrol wagon to the Fourth avenue police station. Both were much shocked over their arrest, and a doctor had to be summoned to attend Mrs. Cooper. The cemetery authorities, on learning of the facts, refused to press the complaint of larceny.

\$25,000 NEEDED.

foreigner arriving here has died from Yellow Jack."

In answer to a question as to whether it was on the decrease, Dr. Terres said: "I can't say that; it appears to me to be increasing daily."

The quicksilver mine said to exist at Cape St. Nicholas has not yet been discovered. As already reported in The Str., Prof. Edward Roumain conducted the negotiations with the executor of the late Richard Hill of Jamaica for the purchase of the paners and plans relating to it, and on his return to riayti was associated with three other experts in an endeavor to locate it. Up to the present time the search has been fruitless, and it is probable that the Haytian Government will bring out an American mining expert to take the matter up.

DANIEL WHALEN INDICTED. The Cashler of the Old Excise Board Accused of Lurceny and Forgery. The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Daniel Whalen, the cashier of the old Excise Board, who was arrested several menths ago on a charge of misappropriating the city's funds. charge of misappropriating the city's funds. The indictment charges Whalen with grand larceny and forgery, it being cialmed that after his arrest he and others got possession of the account books and "doctored" the figures so as to cover up the traces of his peculations.

The other persons concerned, it was said, have also been indicted, but they have not yet been arrested. Whalen, who is out on ball, will be rearrested and required to furnish new bonds.

THE GRIMS CAN'T AGREE

Indignities Heaped on a Young Husband by His Wife's Parents.

Charles F. Grim is suing Ethel W. Grim for a separation on the ground of abandonment. Justice Osborne in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, allowed the defendant \$20 counsel fee, but lyn, allowed the defendant \$20 counsel fee, but no alimony. Both parties to the case are under age, and the sant is instituted by the mother of Grim as guardian ad litem. He sams \$18 a week in a publishing house in this city. After their marriage the couple lived with Mrs. Grins's parents. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Carey, and the plaintiff alleges that "they heaped indignity and abuse upon me, so that I was compelled to leave the house."

Miss Belle Dettmar Not One of Bigamist

Foster's Wives. John F. Dettmar of 212 Rodney street Brookyn, said yesterday that the statement published yesterday morning that five wives of Clarence F. Foster were in the Court of General Sessions on Tuesday to confront him on the charge of bigamy, among them Belle Dettmar of 212 Rodney street, was erroneous. Mr. Dettof 212 Rodney street, was erroneous. Mr. Deta-mar said that there were only three victims of Foster there, and that his daughter. Miss Helle C. Dettmar, had not been married to Fos-ter. She is still a single woman. She was in court in her father's company, father and daughter having gone there to serve as wit-nesses against Foster before it was known that he would plead guity. They were to prove his he would plend gulity. They were to prove his first marriage to Mr. Bettmar's adopted daugh-ter, Magnie Jackson, whom Foster wedded sev-eral years ago and deserted two years ago.

Vacation for Paster John Brittan Clark, The Rev. John Brittan Clark, paster of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, who was injured by a fall from a bicycle near Hackettstown, N.J., last summer and who has not yet fully recovered from the accident, was engaged for another year as jastor by the congregation of the church at the annual meeting on Tuesday night. A vacation of three months was granted him.

Inn MacLaren's Gift to the Scattish Poor. The Rev. John Watson (Inn MacLaren) has donated the proceeds of his lecture on Robert Burns, delivered last Friday, to the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York to be devoted Society of the State of New York to be devoted to the relief of poor and destitute Sectamen in this city. The amount realized is \$5.00. Dr. Watson has just been elected an honorary member of the St. Andrew's Society as a mark of recognition for his gift to the Scottish poor.



FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Attractive Cifts. Cloth-Topped Card Tables, \$3.00.